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Draft strategic framework for peacebuilding in the Central African Republic 2009-2011

I. Background

1. At the initiative of the President of the Republic and by letter dated 6 March 2008, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and la Francophonie of the Central African Republic requested the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission to inscribe the Central African Republic on the Commission's agenda. On 10 April 2008, the request was submitted to the Security Council.

2. The President of the Security Council wrote to the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission on 30 May 2008 requesting the Commission to prepare recommendations on the situation in the Central African Republic with respect to the following topics: (a) the organization and holding of an inclusive political dialogue; (b) actions on the part of the national authorities and the support of the international community for the development of an effective, responsible and sustainable reform of the national security sector system; (c) the re-establishment of the rule of law, including respect for human rights, and good governance in all regions of the country.

3. The Organizational Committee of the Commission decided, at its sixth meeting on 12 June 2008, to include the Central African Republic on its agenda and elected Ambassador Jan Grauls, the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations, as Chairperson of the Commission's country-specific configuration on the Central African Republic.

II. Principles and modalities of cooperation

4. The following principles of cooperation are to guide the work of the parties:

(a) ***National ownership.*** The importance of national ownership and the principal responsibility of the Government and the people for peacebuilding and the prosperous and democratic development of the Central African Republic;

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(b) **Partnership and mutual responsibility.** Sustainable peacebuilding requires a solid partnership based on mutual respect and responsibility between the Government and the people of the Central African Republic and their international partners;

(c) **Methodological approach.** The design and implementation of peacebuilding actions should be based on systematic and continuous consultations between the stakeholders;

(d) **Inclusive approach.** The various stakeholders in the Central African Republic, including civil society, women's organizations, the private sector, political parties, regional organizations, as well as international, regional and subregional institutions and bilateral partners, must play their key roles in peacebuilding;

(e) **Sustained commitment.** Peacebuilding is a long-term process that requires predictable and sustained commitment on the part of all stakeholders;

(f) **Coordination.** Activities planned under this strategic framework must build on recent peacebuilding actions and successes, without duplicating existing peacebuilding activities and strategies;

(g) **Human rights-based approach.** The peacebuilding approach, as well as the programmes it establishes, should be based on the promotion and protection of human rights, which will form an integral part of the implementation of the activities of the three pillars selected.

5. The strategic framework is a document in progress. The priorities and activities selected should be updated regularly as progress is achieved.

6. Biennial reviews of this strategic framework will be held at the country level and will seek to evaluate progress achieved in the various areas of each priority. These reviews should provide the occasion for frank evaluation of the progress achieved, delays and additional efforts required.

III. Context

A. Political and security situation

7. The Central African Republic has been experiencing a multidimensional crisis for the past several decades. The country's socio-political situation can be described as fragile and vulnerable, especially in its State institutions and political processes. The authority of the State is concentrated mainly in the capital, its surroundings and some of the main towns. State services remain rather weak and are virtually absent outside of Bangui. Good governance, respect for human rights, corruption and the effectiveness of public services are the main challenges that the Government is trying to deal with.

8. The vulnerability of the population, especially in conflict zones, affects mainly civilians, in particular women and children. Violence continues in some regions of the north-east of the country, and the rebellion has aggravated the humanitarian situation and led to the displacement of civilians. The situation has been exacerbated by the violence and various atrocities committed by the road blockers (*coupeurs de route*), the rebel forces. The confrontations between the armed groups and

Government forces have led to significant collateral damage suffered by the civilian population, ranging from loss of life to loss of property. The number of citizens fleeing the violence has been estimated at at least 300,000, of whom about 200,000 are internally displaced persons living in deplorable and precarious conditions and about 100,000 are refugees in neighbouring countries (Chad, Cameroon and the Sudan). Women and children have been the main victims of the situation; it is estimated that more than 15 per cent of the women in conflict zones have been the victims of sexual violence. Significant violations of the rights of children have been committed by all parties, including the road blockers (*coupeurs de route*); armed groups have recruited children and kidnappings of children have occurred frequently, as has sexual violence. The improvement in the security situation in some regions has permitted the return of about 85,000 displaced persons to their homes, although their circumstances remain precarious, despite significant efforts on the part of humanitarian actors.

9. Faced with these significant challenges in the political and security areas, the Government has, with the support of its international partners, tried to deal with the causes of fragility and to strengthen peace and political stability in nearly all regions of the country. The Government is also working to restore basic administrative, economic and social services to meet the essential needs of the people. The elections of 2005 marked the return to constitutional governance. In the past two years, the process aimed at achieving peace and national reconciliation has accelerated and intensified, thanks to the facilitation provided by the Government of Gabon, the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie (OIF), which was aimed at preparing the holding of an inclusive political dialogue in December 2008.

10. The inclusive political dialogue was singled out by the Peacebuilding Commission as a necessary condition without which significant progress could not be achieved in the three key areas selected for peacebuilding.

11. The dialogue was one of the outstanding events of 2008. After several months of preparations under the aegis of a preparatory committee that included representatives of the politico-military movements, the dialogue took place in December 2008 with the participation of representatives of the presidential majority, the democratic opposition, other political parties, civil society, Government authorities and the armed political groups. Representatives of the United Nations and regional and international partners of the Central African Republic also attended. The dialogue provided an occasion for reviewing the main problems that had afflicted the country since independence and for proposing solutions aimed at breaking the cycle of crises that the country had been experiencing for several years. Discussions proceeded in three committees, whose recommendations were submitted and adopted in a plenary session. The committees focused on (a) political matters and governance; (b) the security situation and armed groups; and (c) socio-economic development.

12. The recommendations of the dialogue will have a major impact on political, economic and social life in the coming years, provided that they are effectively implemented. A committee on follow-up to the dialogue was established to coordinate and facilitate the execution of the recommendations, a few of which have already begun to be implemented (such as the appointment of a Government of openness that includes members of the opposition and the armed political groups).

13. Prior to the dialogue, the Government signed a comprehensive peace accord on 21 June 2008 with several key rebel groups. A strengthened law on general amnesty was adopted in September and promulgated in October 2008, and some political prisoners were set free. The amnesty law does not cover crimes that fall within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court, in particular genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. The law also protects the right of victims to seek justice.

14. Besides the internal challenges, other potential threats remained, as the Central African Republic was vulnerable to the effects of conflicts in neighbouring countries (Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Sudan and Uganda).

B. Socio-economic situation

15. The Central African Republic is a landlocked country marked by great weakness in its physical infrastructure for internal communication. Despite significant natural resources (sizeable watercourses and forest and mining resources), economic and social indicators are very disturbing. More than two thirds of the population are considered poor (subsisting on less than a dollar per day). This poverty is concentrated in rural areas and continues to deepen and is marked, inter alia, by limited access to basic services and a lack of economic and employment opportunities.

16. The long period of instability that the country has gone through has led to worsening of the main economic and social indicators, some of which have reached extremely critical levels. For example: (a) the gross domestic product (GDP) shrank by an average of 1 per cent per year between 1995 and 2003; (b) life expectancy at birth, which was already low at 49 years in the 1980s, dropped to 41 years in 2003; and (c) the school attendance rate is among the lowest in sub-Saharan Africa.

17. In its economic plan towards the end of the 1990s the Central African Republic tried to break the negative trend in its economic and social indicators. The country's economic performance began to improve, starting in 2004. Real GDP grew by 4.2 per cent in 2007, while exports grew and inflation was controlled. This performance led to a slight improvement in the general situation, allowing for some restoration of macroeconomic balances. It should be noted that significant progress was made towards structural reform, including reforms in the tax administration and customs service and measures aimed at improving governance and transparency. Economic growth reached 3.5 per cent in 2008 but could be affected by the global economic and financial crisis. The situation remains precarious, and tax receipts won't be able to cover the needs of the State with regard to security, the fight against poverty, the regular functioning of Government services and the repayment of debt.

IV. Initiatives under way and analysis of priorities, goals, challenges and threats to peacebuilding

A. Initiatives under way

18. During the Government's study of the problems in 2005, the main challenges that the Republic must deal with during the current stage of post-conflict rebuilding

were clearly established, and the strategic directions taken by the Government focused on the following priorities: (a) peacebuilding and the restoration of security, (b) revitalization of the economy, reconstruction of infrastructure and strengthening of the ability of the State to ensure the availability of and access to basic social services and (c) the promotion of human capital.

19. These strategic directions and the programmes they gave rise to were developed mainly within the following conceptual framework:

(a) **Poverty reduction strategy paper.** A national poverty reduction strategy for 2008-2010 was developed and submitted to donors and international partners in late 2007. The poverty reduction strategy paper sets forth the overall vision of the Government with regard to reducing poverty, which is based on four main pillars: (i) the restoration of security, peacebuilding and conflict prevention; (ii) the promotion of good governance and the rule of law; (iii) economic revitalization and diversification; and (iv) the development of human capital;

(b) **Seminaar on security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration.** Reform of the security sector is a Government priority. In April 2008 a national seminar was organized to enable a thorough discussion of the reforms needed in the security sector as a whole, including the armed forces of the Republic, the national police, the judicial and penitentiary systems, the intelligence services and private security forces. A detailed action plan for reform was prepared and adopted during the seminar. Bilateral and multilateral partners support the Government in the implementation of the reform. An agreed framework for implementing DDR was developed at Libreville in Gabon on 29 January 2009, followed by the establishment of a steering committee in Bangui on 9 February 2009. A time chart for implementing DDR was developed and is being executed with the assistance of the rebel movements;

(c) **Final recommendations of the inclusive political dialogue.** The inclusive political dialogue held in December 2008 adopted a series of recommendations in the areas of governance, security and economic recovery. The Government intends to set these recommendations as its road map for its actions during the next few years. A committee to follow up on the inclusive political dialogue has also been established to assist the Government in this task;

(d) **The development poles programme.** The Central African Government, with the support of the European Commission, has dedicated a major section of its poverty reduction strategy to regional development aimed at revitalizing local economies and restoring the authority of the State. This policy will be implemented in 10 pilot sites with the help of European financial support. Institutionally, the programme is part of the presidency of the Republic. The international machinery builds on a multidisciplinary consultative framework involving many national and international agencies. Certain financial partners have provided support to this initiative, which requires substantial resources in view of the deterioration in physical conditions in rural areas;

(e) **United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and other initiatives supported by the United Nations.** The United Nations system has prepared a framework plan for development assistance for the country for 2007-2011, which serves as the basis for the country programmes of the various agencies. This framework plan, which is a contribution by the United Nations system to the

poverty reduction strategy paper, has three strategic areas of cooperation: (i) the strengthening of governance and of the respect for human rights, (ii) post-conflict economic recovery and the fight against poverty and (iii) the intensification of the fight against HIV/AIDS. At the level of the United Nations system, the response to the humanitarian appeal will make it possible to contain the humanitarian crises and to favour the recovery of the most affected areas. Interventions by the United Nations system in security sector reform seek to achieve the first target of UNDAF: by 2011, the Central African people will be living in a environment of peace, security and economic prosperity, where human rights are respected; it will participate with equity in the decentralization process and in peacebuilding;

(f) **Other initiatives supported by the partners.** The bilateral and multilateral partners of the Central African Republic provide significant support in key areas linked to peacebuilding. These initiatives and programmes have been compiled in detail in a document prepared by the Peacebuilding Support Office;

(g) **The United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in the Central African Republic (BONUCA)** continues to support national efforts to achieve national reconciliation, respect for human rights and good democratic governance.

B. Analysis of priorities, goals, difficulties and risks

20. During their consultations in October 2008 in New York, the Peacebuilding Commission and the Central African Government decided on three priority areas, on which they would focus their partnership efforts. These were: (a) security sector reform (including disarmament, demobilization and reintegration); (b) governance and the rule of law; and (c) the development poles.

21. These three priorities are mutually complementary and reinforcing and form a coherent set of interventions aimed at promoting the return of peace and peacebuilding throughout the country. The choice of strategic interventions took into account the priority actions included in the national poverty reduction strategy, the recommendations of the inclusive political dialogue and various programmatic frameworks and programmes that promoted peacebuilding, such as the time chart for reforming the security sector, the documents relating to the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, etc.

22. This strategic framework cannot be considered a programme document or a project document. The actions described here are, therefore, to be considered on a strategic level. The priority strategic interventions mentioned in this strategic framework are described in detail in programme documents and the related projects, in particular the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and the security sector reform programme; similarly, the development poles concept will be given more concrete form once the regional documents now in preparation are completed.

1. Reform of the security sector and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration

Major challenges, risks and constraints

23. The Central African Republic has been plagued with a lack of security over most of its territory, in particular in the North-West, the North-East and the centre. Banditry and armed political movements have been the cause of the lack of security

within the country. Tensions between the Central African Armed Forces, the rebel groups and the population have eroded the confidence of the people in the security and defence forces of the nation. Incursions by armed groups from neighbouring countries, which have been using Central African territory as a rear base or a transit route, have also contributed to the number of violent acts committed on Central African territory. Over a large portion of the country the *zaraguinas* or road blockers (*coupeurs de route*) still pose a threat to the people.

24. Unlike the situation in many countries, where the defence and security forces are well staffed, in the Central African Republic the defence and security forces are short staffed and lack adequate training, which means that they can't effectively ensure the protection of citizens and/or national borders. The armed forces are based mainly in Bangui and, given the poor state of roads and security over the entire country, their deployment when needed is slow and meagre. The permanent presence of defence forces throughout the country could help to improve the security situation in the country, as has been shown in the North-East, where violence has been reduced owing to the presence of international missions such as the European Union-led military force in Chad and the Central African Republic (EUFOR) and the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT).

25. However, the risks confronting the security situation remain significant. Despite a noticeable improvement in the security conditions in the country, thanks partly to the calming of the political and military climate after the inclusive political dialogue, a relapse is still possible. These risks are linked mainly to the urgent task of implementing DDR, to the need for a peace dividend resulting in socio-economic calm among the people, to the implementation of the recommendations issued by the inclusive political dialogue and to reforms in the security sector.

26. Security matters are a crucial priority for the Government, which has embarked on a series of significant actions in that field, such as the security sector reform process launched in April 2008 at the national seminar. The seminar, in which all stakeholders participated, prepared a time chart for reforming the security sector, a veritable road map laying out the activities to be undertaken over a period ranging from eight months to two years by the Government, either alone or jointly with its partners. This document serves as a reference for all actions to be undertaken by the international community, including the Peacebuilding Commission in its peacebuilding mission.

27. One of the most urgent and important actions is to develop and implement immediately a programme for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants, who are impatiently awaiting the dividends of a fragile peace. Some preliminary steps towards implementing a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme have just been launched by the steering committee. Up to now, the following have been prepared: a road map, a research matrix showing the ratios between the number of weapons and the number of combatants, and the eligibility criteria for former combatants to participate in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme. Actions have been launched to raise awareness among former combatants and to identify them. The framework document for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme is now being prepared and will be finalized soon. National actors have made significant progress in a very short period, compared to earlier efforts to accelerate the process,

so that it can be completed by May 2009. It is extremely important that all parties respect the road map.

28. Similarly, the deployment of defence and security forces over larger parts of the country is crucial in order to curb the incursions of rebel groups from neighbouring countries and to constrain the road blockers (*coupeurs de route*). Failure to re-establish security in certain parts of the country will prevent the recovery of local economic activity, which is a key element in the development poles project, which seeks to revitalize secondary centres throughout the country and to restore the authority of the State.

Summary of priority strategic activities to be carried out (see table below)

29. Priority activities are aimed at improving the distribution of national security forces in the country, as well as their training (including in human rights) and their equipment, and ensuring their support. Such action will make it possible for the security forces to ensure the security of citizens and to improve controls at national borders and will be paralleled by strengthening the legislative and regulatory framework so as to achieve better governance in the security sector.

30. Specific measures are also planned for re-establishing confidence between the protagonists in the conflicts and the people, who have been the main victims of various crimes and atrocities and have often been forced into displacement. The successive Governments have already undertaken various actions aimed at strengthening security, peacebuilding and the confidence felt by people in the defence and security forces and Government institutions. These measures include: (a) the organization of the national seminar on reform of the security sector; (b) the establishment of the standing technical secretariat for reform of the security sector, the committee on follow-up to the inclusive political dialogue and the steering committee for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; (c) the adoption of the special status of the police; and (d) the removal of illegal roadblocks.

2. Governance: rule of law

Major challenges, risks and constraints

31. Good governance, the rule of law and the promotion and protection of human rights are key preconditions for stability, reconciliation and peacebuilding. Analysis of the successive crises in the Central African Republic has shown that the crises have been due to weakness in governance, particularly in the management of public finances, corruption, extreme poverty, inequitable distribution of wealth, poor management of human resources, dysfunctionality in the entire security sector and in the justice system, and the climate of violence and instability in the subregion.

32. The major challenges in the specific areas of governance, the rule of law and the promotion and protection of human rights involve:

(a) **Democracy and strengthening the institutional and legal framework.** The Central African electoral system is not very robust and needs to be strengthened so as to ensure fair and fair competition in a framework of free and transparent elections. Similarly, the drafting, adoption and promulgation of a certain number of laws and regulations are needed in order to strengthen and increase the coherence of the way that the main institutions of the Republic operate;

(b) **Reform and modernization of the State, including deconcentration, decentralization and local governance.** Despite successive efforts to introduce reform, public administration is marked by various weaknesses, particularly with regard to the respect for certain basic principles such as the assumption of responsibility, accountability, transparency, efficiency and effectiveness, service to citizens, participation and the supremacy of laws. A new professional ethic must be promoted and enforced. Furthermore, despite the priority given to decentralization in public administration, the administrative organization in the Central African Republic is strongly centralized and there is an uneven distribution of public services across the country. Decentralization of State services and the provision of basic services in the interior of the country are key elements for any strengthening of the visibility and legitimacy of the central Government. The provision of services outside the capital would form a useful complement to the planned deployment of defence and security forces throughout the country;

(c) **Governance and the fight against corruption (including the management of natural resources, the management of public finances and decentralization).** Corruption affects the functioning of the administration in all sectors, especially in financial areas. The Government has just indicated its political will to fight this scourge by establishing a national agency to fight corruption and by initiating the process for joining the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative;

(d) **Respect for human rights:** Many observers, associations for the defence of human rights and certain political parties have stated that civil and political rights, as well as economic, social and cultural rights, continue to be a subject of concern in the Central African Republic, despite the existence of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and Good Governance. These concerns have been aroused by violations of human rights committed against the population by rebel movements, by vigilant groups, by the defence and security forces, as well as by bandits and road blockers (*coupeurs de route*) of all kinds, against which the Government with its limited means has had only little effect. Substantial support from partners could promote the establishment of an environment favouring respect for human rights.

(e) **Access to equitable justice and the fight against impunity.** Access to justice is a major challenge for building democracy and social peace in the country. In the Central African social and political context, characterized by great instability and deepening poverty, the question of impunity needs to be treated effectively, which would be welcomed by the people and would make it possible to re-establish confidence in the justice system and reduce frustration. Special mention should be made of the need to bring to justice those who have committed various crimes (including sexual violence against women and children);

(f) **Promotion of an ongoing dialogue among the actors based on interactive and transparent communication with regard to actions to implement the priorities mentioned above.**

33. Marked improvement in good governance, the rule of law and the well-being of the people all across the country would lead to the re-establishment of confidence on the part of the population in institutions and to the strengthening of an environment of peace and national reconciliation.

Summary of priority strategic actions to be carried out (see table below)

34. The inclusive political dialogue held successfully in December 2008 made it possible to lay down the bases for a renewal in national and local governance in the Central African Republic. What is proposed is to establish an environment favouring the organization of credible and transparent elections, to take steps to strengthen and impose better monitoring on institutions, to strengthen the protection of human rights, to promote and strengthen a culture of peace, democracy and national reconciliation, to promote fair justice for all, and to fight against impunity.

3. Development poles

35. The development poles project represents a national strategy aimed at organizing the national economy around regional growth engines that would spread out over a radius of 50 to 100 kilometres; each identified pole will be surrounded by sets of activities aimed at rehabilitating and reconstructing a set of community services. The goal is to support initiatives aimed at restoring administrative services and at favouring improved availability and access on the part of citizens to basic social services and infrastructure. The development poles will also contribute to the return and harmonious reintegration of refugees and displaced persons in their home localities. These initiatives seek to strengthen the contribution of regional economic spaces to the establishment and more equitable distribution of the assets created.

Major challenges, risks and constraints

36. Although it has not been a direct cause of conflict, poverty (afflicting, it is estimated, 67.2 per cent of the population) exacerbates social tensions and contributes to the fragility of peace and social stability in the regions plagued by conflicts. In recent years, socio-economic indicators, already quite low, have continued to worsen, owing mainly to the successive conflicts and crises. The population is waiting impatiently for a peace dividend in the form of improvements in the security situation and their daily living conditions.

37. The State is the main provider of social services to the population. However, the country has long been plagued by the concentration and centralization of basic social and administrative services in Bangui, the main administrative and economic centre of the country.

38. This situation is exacerbated by a lack of economic opportunities, which has put certain secondary towns of the country in an undesired position of neglect, as the State's capacities have been severely reduced by the crises. There is a plan to enable these secondary towns to enjoy basic services, which would promote greater wealth creation and reduce disparities among regions and among towns. The involvement of small communities will help to create a sense of belonging and the chances of success.

Summary of priority strategic actions to be taken (see table below)

39. This element contributes to peacebuilding by satisfying immediate and priority basic needs and by providing greater access to basic social services. It seeks also to restore hope in people and stabilize employment and income opportunities in rural areas.

40. The added value of the development poles project in the framework of peacebuilding can be found in a certain number of priority actions aimed at ensuring people equitable access to good basic social services, at providing support for economic recovery, at promoting income-generating activities and at supporting basic community institutions.

V. Commitments by each party

A. Government

41. The primary responsibility for peacebuilding and overall improvement in the quality of life in the country rests with the Government and people of the Central African Republic. Sustained political will on the part of all stakeholders is essential for peacebuilding. The commitments by the Government, civil society and the Peacebuilding Commission are described in the table below.

B. Peacebuilding Commission

42. In conformity with its mandate, the Peacebuilding Commission, as an intergovernmental body of the United Nations, will support national peacebuilding efforts in the Central African Republic. The Commission therefore pledges to:

(a) Maintain its engagement with the Central African Republic for a period of three years and to review, in consultation with the Government, its engagement after 2011;

(b) Support the Government and the people of the Central African Republic in the implementation and periodic review of the priority actions in this strategic framework;

(c) Advocate for sustained attention and support for the Central African Republic on the part of the international community;

(d) Advocate for and support the integration of a stronger regional and subregional perspective into peacebuilding efforts in the Central African Republic, in collaboration with the relevant regional and subregional organizations, and with neighbouring countries;

(e) Advocate for increased international assistance to the country, and for better management of the country's natural resources with a view to implementing priority peacebuilding activities;

(f) Support national capacity-building for peacebuilding including capacity-building for national and civil society institutions.

43. In order to carry out its mandate, the Peacebuilding Commission will support and facilitate the implementation of efforts being undertaken and planned by the international community to support the Central African Republic, as detailed in the table below.

44. Furthermore, the Commission will closely monitor progress in the implementation of the recommendations of the inclusive political dialogue, and, if

necessary, take steps to ensure that the necessary corrective actions are taken by the relevant actors.

45. Given the importance of correctly organizing the proposed priority actions, the Peacebuilding Commission will, in the next six to twelve months, focus particularly on:

1. **The reform of the security sector and the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process:**

   (a) Strengthening coordination between bilateral and multilateral actors involved in implementing the timetable drawn up by the national seminar on security sector reform in April 2008;

   (b) Mobilizing resources for financing the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme.

2. **Good governance and the rule of law:**

   (a) Supporting efforts to improve the business environment, including providing political and financial support for the Prime Minister's anti-corruption programme;

   (b) Mobilizing, at the request of the national authorities, international assistance for the holding of municipal, legislative and presidential elections in 2010.

3. **Development poles:**

   Mobilizing the necessary support for the establishment of the development poles, as one of the urgent first measures needed to mitigate the impact of the global economic and financial crisis, bearing in mind what can be done in six to twelve months.

46. To the extent possible, deadlines for finalizing proposed actions have been indicated. These deadlines are indicated in the recommendations of the inclusive political dialogue, the programming frameworks (such as the poverty reduction strategy paper), and other programmes (such as the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme).

VI. Monitoring of implementation and progress achieved

47. The priority actions identified in the strategic framework are consistent with strategic directions set forth in the poverty reduction strategy paper and are aimed at supporting Government efforts to rapidly execute the measures recommended by the inclusive political dialogue. The Government of the Central African Republic and the Peacebuilding Commission will conduct biennial reviews with the participation of all stakeholders in the strategic framework. These reviews will be based on the work of the organs of the institutional structure set up to implement, monitor and evaluate the poverty reduction strategy paper. They will be carried out at the national level and should provide the occasion for frank and constructive dialogue between all stakeholders with a view to evaluating joint efforts towards peacebuilding in the country. The reviews will evaluate the actions planned, the

commitments undertaken by all stakeholders, the results expected and the stages to be followed to achieve results.

48. Formal reviews will then be held in the framework of the Peacebuilding Commission in New York, with the participation of the main stakeholders of the Central African Republic. The goal of these formal reviews will be: (a) to evaluate the progress achieved in implementing the strategic framework and in peacebuilding in general; (b) to evaluate the implementation of the commitments made by the various parties; (c) to draw the attention of international partners of the Central African Republic to the challenges requiring more sustained attention on their part; (d) to draw the relevant lessons and select best practice; and (e) to update the strategic framework as needed.

49. Regular monitoring and coordination of the implementation of the strategic framework and the preparation of biennial reviews will be facilitated by a national structure based on existing mechanisms.

50. This follow-up and coordination committee will have the following composition:

- Sectoral Committee on governance of the poverty reduction strategy paper (two representatives)
- Sectoral Committee on security sector reform (two representatives)
- Development poles (two representatives)
- Sectoral Committee on basic infrastructure (one representative)
- Sectoral Committee on gender (one representative)
- Ministry of Communication, Reconciliation and Follow-up to the inclusive political dialogue (one representative)
- Ministry of Planning (one representative)
- Civil society (two representatives)
- Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations
- A representative of the technical and financial partners
- A representative for national defence.

1. Security sector reform/disarmament, demobilization and reintegration

Priority actions	*Results and key benchmarks*	*Commitments*		
		Government	*Civil Society*	*Peacebuilding Commission*
1. Reorganize and deploy well-trained and equipped Security Forces throughout the country.	**1. The defence and security forces are operational throughout the country** 1.1 Effective geographic presence of the defence and security forces 1.2 Deployment capacity Central African Republic of the Armed Forces outside Bangui enhanced 1.3 Enhanced response capacity of the security and defence forces **2. Secure borders, security for the people and institutions** 2.1 Cross-border incursions are reduced 2.2 Organized crime and banditry are reduced	1. Adopt and enact laws on territorial reorganization of the defence and security forces (1st half 2009) and ensure their enforcement, in light of the timetable prepared for the security sector reform programme 2. Adopt a military programming law (next regular session of the National Assembly) 3. Adopt legislation on the defence and security forces (September 2009) 4. Deploy the defence and security forces in the field (in accordance with the security sector reform timetable) 5. Build armouries for detachments of the Armed Forces 6. Provide the defence and security forces with proper equipment 7. Ensure strict observance of human rights 8. Provide continuous and adequate support for the defence and security forces, including housing and wages		1. Help implement the security sector reform timetable 2. Mobilize resources and support the organization of training for the Central African Republic Armed Forces, the police and the gendarmerie 3. Mobilize resources for rehabilitating and building barracks at the sites identified in the security sector reform timetable 4. Mobilize resources and provide logistical support to the Multinational Force of the Central African Economic and Monetary Community and the Mission for the Consolidation of Peace (MICOPAX) 5. Provide support for the revision of legislation

I. Security sector reform/disarmament, demobilization and reintegration

Priority actions	*Results and key benchmarks*	*Commitments*		
		Government	*Civil Society*	*Peacebuilding Commission*
2. Restore and enhance trust between the people and Government institutions	**1. Trust has been restored and strengthened between the people, the defence and security forces, and Government institutions** 1.1 Persons displaced by conflict are returning to their home communities 1.2 The number of reported human rights violations by the defence and security forces is declining 1.3 People generally feel safer	1. Establish a tripartite Commission (Central African Republic-UNHCR-host country), awareness-raising campaigns in the camps, and create minimal conditions conducive to return 2. Establish a mechanism to follow up on the recommendations of the inclusive political dialogue and the national seminar on security sector reform with respect to restoring and strengthening trust between the people, the defence and security forces and institutions (ongoing) 3. Initiate social, cultural and community development activities with defence and security forces participation in order to restore trust (ongoing) 4. Fulfil its obligations under the Protocol on the Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons and the Protocol on the Property Rights of Returning Persons, adopted under the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region	1. Develop public communication, information and education mechanisms 2. Educate people about their rights and duties 3. Carry out awareness-raising campaigns on the importance of cooperation between the defence and security forces and the population 4. Help publicize laws and regulations	1. Support civil society efforts to establish forums for dialogue between the people and Government institutions 2. Support human rights training for the defence and security forces 3. Enhance dialogue among national stakeholders with respect to the human rights situation in the country, on the basis of independent reports from the United Nations or other institutions

I. Security sector reform/disarmament, demobilization and reintegration				
		Commitments		
Priority actions	*Results and key benchmarks*	*Government*	*Civil Society*	*Peacebuilding Commission*
		5. Prepare a comprehensive legal framework and a strategy for internal displacement, covering all phases of displacement (prevention, protection and assistance during displacement, sustainable solutions)		
3. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants, and community reconstruction	**1. The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme has completed and assistance provided to host communities of former combatants** 1.1 Former combatants involved in the conflicts in the north and the north-east disarmed, demobilized and reintegrated into their home or host communities 1.2 Armed civilians and communities have traded in their weapons and are engaged in development and income-generating activities 1.3 Community projects developed for former combatants and community reconstruction	1. Establish the steering committee for the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and for community reconstruction 2. Raise awareness among the public, former combatants and beneficiary communities about disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and community reconstruction 3. Arrange for participatory monitoring and evaluation of operations (in accordance with the security sector reform timetable) reform timetable	1. Develop public communication, information and education mechanisms 2. Carry out awareness-raising campaigns on the importance of cooperation between the defence and security forces and the population 3. Support communities and former combatants to ensure their peaceful reintegration	1. Lobby international partners to recognize the importance and urgency of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (immediate commitment, ongoing) 2. Support and strengthen coordination of efforts among the different international partners (immediate commitment, ongoing) 3. Take immediate steps to mobilize the funds needed for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, through the UNDP-managed disarmament, demobilization and reintegration trust fund (immediate commitment, in progress)

1. Security sector reform/disarmament, demobilization and reintegration				
		Commitments		
Priority actions	*Results and key benchmarks*	*Government*	*Civil Society*	*Peacebuilding Commission*
	1.4 Women are participating fully in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, particularly in the reintegration of former combatants and in community reconstruction 1.5 All children recruited by rebel groups and the national army have been released; they are protected from all forms of violence, are reintegrated into society, and have access to education	4. Establish the security conditions needed for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration operations and teams, in accordance with the security sector 5. Establish eligibility criteria for former combatants to join the defence and security forces and integrate them in accordance with the security sector reform timetable 6. Promote opportunities for former combatants to be reintegrated into civilian life 7. Provide the administrative and legal support needed for women to participate in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and community reconstruction (ongoing) 8. Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflicts, and transpose its provisions into national legislation, criminalizing the recruitment of minors	4. Stress the importance of women's participation in reintegrating former combatants and reconstructing communities, as well as the family's contribution to restoring peace 5. Promote the re-education of children and families in the villages 6. Develop mechanisms for improving interaction between families and the Government with respect to education and the protection of children	4. Continue to support regional approaches to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration 5. Provide strong support for women's participation in the reintegration phase of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and in community reconstruction 6. Make the Government aware of the need to educate children and to prevent their recruitment into the Armed Forces 7. Lobby in favour of coordinated action by the United Nations agencies, e.g. UNICEF, and international child protection NGOs to improve living conditions for this vulnerable segment of the population (continuing commitment inter alia with a view to the organization by a partner of a seminar thereon in the second half of 2009)

1. Security sector reform/disarmament, demobilization and reintegration

Priority actions	*Results and key benchmarks*	*Commitments*		
		Government	*Civil Society*	*Peacebuilding Commission*
		9. Carry out the necessary amendments to make domestic legislation consistent with international commitments assumed under the Convention on the Rights of the Child 10. Enforce the prohibition on recruitment and use of children in armed conflicts, and ensure that children released are protected and re-educated 11. Protect children by enhancing the capacity of the national defence forces and the gendarmerie in areas of insecurity 12. Establish an inter-ministerial committee to coordinate efforts between the government and the United Nations concerning disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of children, in line with the Paris Principles and Guidelines on Children Associated with Armed Forces or Armed Groups		8. Mobilize long-term financial support for a sustainable education system for children 9. Encourage the Bretton Woods institutions, e.g. World Bank, to provide financing for activities and programmes to reintegrate children into society (visit to Washington, D.C., first half of 2009)

1. Security sector reform/disarmament, demobilization and reintegration

Priority actions	*Results and key benchmarks*	*Commitments*		
		Government	*Civil Society*	*Peacebuilding Commission*
4. Strengthen the legislative and regulatory framework and its enforcement and monitoring mechanism to ensure sound management of the security sector	**1. There is a secure legal environment in place for the security sector** 1.1 The legislative and regulatory framework of the security sector is harmonized and strengthened 1.2 The capacity of law enforcement agencies and mechanisms enhanced	1. Change the name of the National Defence Commission to the National Defence and Security Commission and make it more operational (first half 2009) 2. Establish working groups to propose draft laws and regulations in the various security areas: task of the European Communities/UNDP security sector reform 3. Speed up procedures for adopting and enacting legislation and implement measures for its application 4. Provide parliamentarians with training in security issues (first half 2009)	1. Assist with the dissemination of legislation 2. Encourage and participate in the effective review of military statutes and regulations	1. Provide the assistance needed for reviewing the legal and regulatory frameworks 2. Support the efforts to enhance the capacity of members of Parliament to exercise their oversight over security sector issues 3. Promote the sharing of experience with other national parliaments and with the International Parliamentary Union (IPU) (contact with IPU, first half 2009) 4. Help civil society to play an oversight role and to participate in the legislative process

II. Good governance and the rule of law				
		Commitments		
Priority actions	*Results and key benchmarks*	*Government*	*Civil Society*	*Peacebuilding Commission*
1. Organize credible and transparent presidential, legislative and municipal elections	**1. Free and transparent presidential, legislative and municipal elections are being held** 1.1 The Independent Electoral Commission is operational 1.2 The voters list is up-to-date 1.3 Election materials are distributed	1. Establish an ad hoc committee to revise the electoral code (first half 2009) 2. Establish an Independent Electoral Commission (CEI) (before December 2009) 3 Organize the presidential and legislative elections (2010) and municipal elections (2009)	1. Participate in implementing operational mechanisms for free and transparent elections 2. Participate in revising the electoral code 3. Familiarize the public with electoral issues (disseminating the electoral code, raising awareness about civic rights and participation, etc.)	1. Mobilize resources for organizing elections 2. Help meet technical assistance needs for preparing and organizing elections 3. Facilitate training for all parties involved in the electoral process, including political parties, civil society, members of the Independent Electoral Commission and observers 4. Help equip civil society and the local media to participate in and exercise oversight over the electoral process
2. Strengthen the country's institutional and control framework, and make it more transparent	**1. The institutional framework is stronger and more transparent** 1.1 The law on the *Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature* (High Council of the Judiciary) has been reviewed and promulgated 1.2 The High Court of Justice is in place 1.3 The local government	1. Review, enact and apply the relevant legislation, and in particular: 1.1 Promulgate the revised law on the *Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature* (with immediate effect) 1.2 Prepare, adopt, promulgate and appoint the members of the High Court		1. Provide technical assistance needed to strengthen the capabilities of key institutions such as the High Commissioner in the Prime Minister's office responsible for decentralization and regionalization, the National Assembly, the High Council on Communication, civil society organizations, the

II. Good governance and the rule of law				
		Commitments		
Priority actions	*Results and key benchmarks*	*Government*	*Civil Society*	*Peacebuilding Commission*
	law has been adopted and promulgated 1.4 The revised mining code has been promulgated and is being applied 1.5 The Central African Republic is implementing the key provisions of the EITI 1.6 The criminal code, the code of criminal procedure, and the military justice code have been adopted and promulgated 1.7 The regional sections of the *Cour des Comptes* (Audit Court) have been strengthened throughout the country 1.8 Audits have been conducted for key sectors (cf. Inclusive Political Dialogue, IPD) 1.9 The National Committee is operational and the results of its work are being published	of Justice (March 2009 session of the National Assembly) 1.3 If necessary, review, adopt and promulgate the law on local government (*Loi sur les collectivités territoriales*) (March 2009 session of the National Assembly) 1.4 Complete the review of the mining code in the process of accession by the Central African Republic to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative 2. Reactivate and boost the resources of the existing committees for reviewing these draft codes, with a view to their adoption and enactment 3. Increase and train the staff of the *Cour des Comptes* (immediate) 4. Conduct the audits recommended by the inclusive political dialogue (late 2009) 5. Reactivate the National Committee against Corruption		Official Gazette, the Constitutional Court, the Audit Court, the Economic and Social Council and the National Mediation Council 2. Assist in strengthening national institutions responsible for promoting transparency, efficiency and accountability in the management of public funds and natural resources

II. Good governance and the rule of law

Priority actions	*Results and key benchmarks*	*Commitments*		
		Government	*Civil Society*	*Peacebuilding Commission*
3. Promote a culture of peace, democracy and national reconciliation	**1. The people of the Central African Republic are living in an environment of peace and democracy, where human rights are respected** 1.1 A national action plan for the promotion and protection of human rights has been prepared and implemented; special emphasis placed on women's rights 1.2 The National Human Rights Commission has been reactivated 1.3 Senior staff of the National Human Rights Commission and the Communications Ministry as well as those monitoring the inclusive political dialogue have been trained 1.4 The capacity of civil society is being further strengthened, in particular the female communicators' association (*Association des femmes communicatrices*) and the Central African Republic Women's Organization (*Organisation des Femmes Centrafricaines*)	1. Prepare and implement a national action plan for the promotion and protection of human rights 2. Strengthen the capacity of the national institutions responsible for human rights and good governance (ongoing) 3. Ensure that the inclusive political dialogue follow-up committee is functioning effectively 4. Reorganize and strengthen the capacity of civil society 5. Develop further the media capacity to communicate about democratic culture and ensure equitable access to media 6. Promote permanent political and social dialogue 7. Introduce measures to identify and support victims of the various conflicts, including women (immediately)	1. Consult the public regularly in order to represent them constructively in the inclusive political dialogue Follow-Up Committee 2. Monitor the human rights situation on a regular basis, including implementation of the relevant laws and treaties 3. Help promote a culture of peace, democracy and national reconciliation	1. Assist in strengthening the capabilities of civil society organizations to monitor the human rights situation and to promote national reconciliation (continuing commitment in awareness-raising contacts on behalf of the Commission) 2. Assist in strengthening the capacity of the national and international media to promote human rights and national reconciliation 3. Assist in strengthening the capacity of the National Mediation Council to play its role as ombudsman and mediator 4. Advise and support the inclusive political dialogue follow-up committee 5. Provide assistance and support to local and national women's organizations in their national reconciliation role

II. Good governance and the rule of law				
		Commitments		
Priority actions	*Results and key benchmarks*	*Government*	*Civil Society*	*Peacebuilding Commission*
	1.5 Support provided for the *Observatoire des Média en Centrafrique* (CAR Media Observatory)	8. Create genuine conditions for a restoration of peace and national harmony		6. Provide assistance and support to women's participation in the national reconciliation process, through national and local women's organizations
	1.7 Community radio stations have been set up in the 16 prefectures	9. Establish structures and frameworks for exchange between former combatants and the affected communities in conflict areas and other areas		
	1.8 A framework for cooperation between national institutions, political parties and society is established and functioning	10. Raise the awareness of former combatants, local authorities, and the general public about peace, national reconciliation, amnesty and the inclusive political dialogue recommendations		
	1.9 Steps have been taken to identify and provide support for victims (women in particular) of the various conflicts	11. Establish a National Reconciliation Commission as recommended by the inclusive political dialogue (first half 2009)		
	1.10 A microfinance programme for female victims and orphaned or abandoned children has been established	12. Establish systems to prevent violence against women, and provide training for the defence and security forces about respect for human rights		
	1.11 An inter-neighbourhood programme of cultural activities and exchange has been established. Inter-community trust is being restored			

II. Good governance and the rule of law				
		Commitments		
Priority actions	*Results and key benchmarks*	*Government*	*Civil Society*	*Peacebuilding Commission*
	1.14 A national strategy has been established with an integrated mechanism of awareness and communication involving all opinion leaders, the political, military and civilian authorities, the media, religious denominations, artists and NGOs			
	1.15 Steps have been taken to raise awareness among former combatants, the local authorities and the general public about peace, national reconciliation, amnesty and the IPD recommendations, and they are participating in peacebuilding operations			
4. Improve the delivery and quality of basic public services and enhance the capacities of State institutions to provide them	**1. Administrative offices are accessible and people are using them, and administrative services have increased**	1. Introduce a new organic framework for the public administration (second half 2010)	1. Civil society can play a significant role in making people and communities aware of their ownership and their responsibility for the proper management of natural resources, often one of the first sources of tension	1. Provide technical assistance to strengthen national and local capacity to deliver high-quality basic public services
	1. Organizational audits have begun in three pilot ministries	2. Improve human resource management in the public sector		2. Mobilize sufficient resources for the delivery of administrative services
	2. Decentralized offices are equipped with adequate human and physical resources	3. Reorganize and strengthen the decentralized units		
		4. Introduce a plan for redeploying units to the interior		

II. Good governance and the rule of law				
		Commitments		
Priority actions	*Results and key benchmarks*	*Government*	*Civil Society*	*Peacebuilding Commission*
	3. A plan is prepared for redeploying services throughout the country 4. The thermal generators at the Bangui power station have been rehabilitated **2. The number of civil servants is sustainable and sufficient to provide high-quality basic public services** 2.1 Civil servants are guaranteed regular payment of their salaries	5. Ensure sound management of energy and natural resources in order to improve living conditions of the people 6. Ensure that civil service salaries are paid regularly		3. Provide technical assistance to encourage community-based approaches to the sustainable management of natural resources
5. Guarantee equitable justice and combat impunity	**1. The environment is such that the judiciary can function professionally and impartially** 1.1 Professional ethics are understood, respected and enforced 1.2 A broad information, education and communication campaign has been organized to make people aware of their rights 1.3 The Government is combating impunity 1.4 Courthouses and detention centres have been built	1. Create a suitable environment for the proper functioning of the judiciary 2. Promote professional ethics within the judiciary 3. Inform and sensitize the public about their rights (ongoing) 4. Ensure effective enforcement of the laws and of court rulings 5. Prosecute the perpetrators of crimes against women and children	1. Organize information programmes to help people understand the importance of an impartial and effective judicial system Contribute to the struggle against impunity, particularly for crimes against women and children	1. Mobilize resources to support the reform of the judiciary, including the police, the courts and the prison system 2. Provide training for magistrates, prosecutors and prison officials 3. Support efforts to sensitize the government and civil society organizations so as to restore public trust in State institutions (continuing commitment and contacts on behalf of the Commission)

II. Good governance and the rule of law				
		Commitments		
Priority actions	*Results and key benchmarks*	*Government*	*Civil Society*	*Peacebuilding Commission*
	1.5 Separate detention centres for women have been built, and female prison wardens and guards have been trained	6. Pursue the programme for building courthouses and detention centres throughout the country		4. Support efforts to make the Government, civil society organizations and the media aware of gender issues, and guarantee equal access and treatment for women in State institutions (continuing commitment and awareness-raising contacts on behalf of the Commission)
6. Improve the business climate	**1. The business climate encourages job creation** 1.1 Farming, livestock and fishing cooperatives have been established 1.2 There is greater access to funding for the promotion of priority activities	1. Develop public-private partnerships 2. Strengthen legal security for doing business 3. The Central African Republic commercial code has been harmonized with regional and international rules and has been approved and submitted to the National Assembly for adoption (second half 2009) 4. Law No. 01.010 of 16 July 2001, the Central African Republic Investment Charter, has been revised and submitted to the National Assembly for adoption		1. Support government efforts to strengthen the legal environment 2. Lobby for foreign private investment in the Central African Republic in support of domestic income-generating activities 3. Support vocational training for unemployed youth

II. Good governance and the rule of law				
		Commitments		
Priority actions	*Results and key benchmarks*	*Government*	*Civil Society*	*Peacebuilding Commission*
7. Ensure sound management of natural resources within a protected environment, and guarantee equitable redistribution of their revenues	**1. Natural resources are being managed within a protected environment, and the communes are benefiting from their revenues** 1.1 Management has been appointed for the *Agence Nationale de Radioprotection* (the Radiation Protection Agency) 1.2 Environmental impact studies of mining and forestry operations have been conducted 1.3 The budget law earmarks a portion of revenues for the communes 1.4 Training seminars have been held for mayors and local officials on the proper use of natural resource revenues 1.5 There is regular monitoring to ensure that resources transferred to the communes are properly used	1. Make the *Agence Nationale de Radioprotection* operational in order to reassure people living in uranium mining areas 2. Prepare and implement an environmental protection plan in mining areas and post-conflict zones 3. Transfer a portion of the revenues from natural resource exploitation to the locally affected communes (ongoing) 4. Ensure the rational use of revenues transferred to the communes 5. Ensure the sound management of energy and natural resources in order to improve the living conditions of the people	Make people and communities aware of their rights with respect to natural resources, including their responsibility for preventing overexploitation	1. Provide training and technical assistance for better and more transparent management of natural resources, through new and innovative approaches such as community management and equitable distribution of revenues among local populations 2. Support government efforts to establish national environmental protection institutions 3. Support government efforts to respect and subscribe to international standards for transparent management of extractive industries and guarantee the sustainable use of natural resources, with a view to long-term development goals

III. Development poles

Priority actions	*Results and key benchmarks*	*Commitments*		
		Government	*Other partners*	*Peacebuilding Commission*
1. Ensure that people have equitable access to administrative services and to high-quality basic social services	**1. Administrative services are available and people are using them; administration is more efficient** **2. People's needs for basic services are being met** 2.1 Coverage of basic service needs 2.2 People displaced by the conflicts are returning to their home communities and have access to basic services 2.3 Regional studies are available for targeting intervention packages 2.4 Food security has improved	1. Reorganize and strengthen the decentralized administrative services 2. Implement a plan for redeploying administrative units to the interior 3. Equip the decentralized administrative units with adequate human and physical resources 4. Provide humanitarian assistance to people in need, particularly in areas affected by conflict 5. Continue the basic infrastructure construction programme (schools, health centres, waterworks, access roads, rural tracks etc.) 6. Prepare regional studies to guide the targeting of intervention packages planned in the development poles	1. Implement the socio-economic aspects of projects in partnership with the government and the development partners 2. Pursue integrated local development activities (health, education, agriculture and microfinance) 3. Provide support for affected people in the conflict zones	1. Mobilize support for the concept of development poles (continuing commitment) 2. Support expanded coverage of the development poles (continuing commitment) 3. Mobilize resources for implementing the concept of development poles
2. Support the revival of economic activities and promote income-generating activities	**1. There are greater opportunities for people, particularly the young, to find employment and pursue income-generating activities**	1. Create a centre for the promotion of private initiative (second half 2010) 2. Promote and facilitate access to microcredit for income-generating activities	1. Promote income-generating activities in the form of microprojects	1. Mobilize funding for microcredit mechanisms to support small enterprises

III. Development poles				
		Commitments		
Priority actions	*Results and key benchmarks*	*Government*	*Other partners*	*Peacebuilding Commission*
	1.1 More people have jobs or are self-employed 1.2 Fewer young people are unemployed 1.3 Out of school and unemployed youth in regions affected by conflict have received apprenticeship training and have found work 1.4 A training and information mechanism for women on entrepreneurship issues has been established, and there is greater access to funding for priority activities 1.5 The "National Young Pioneers" Programme (*Jeunesse Pionnière Nationale*) has been strengthened and expanded 1.6 There is readier access to microcredit 1.7 The Bangui thermal units have been rehabilitated	3. Strengthen the institutions that provide support and coaching for enterprises, such as the chambers of commerce and agriculture, with a particular focus on women's access to credit 4. Develop an institutional and regulatory framework that will encourage job creation and promote income-generating activities 5. Provide a guaranteed energy supply to city dwellers 6. Identify the most pressing needs in priority economic sectors (mining, agriculture, fishing) that could benefit from international assistance, partnership or investment 7. Pursue projects that will produce immediate benefits for communities until longer-term development projects can be mounted (second half 2009)	2. Revive farming and livestock production by equipping cooperatives with suitable tools, inputs and breeding stock 3. Familiarize people with the benefits of credit cooperatives 4. Enlist families in small development projects that will improve their incomes and living standards	2. Provide technical assistance for developing and implementing microcredit mechanisms and income-generating strategies 3. Support the job creation efforts of civil society organizations 4. Support vocational training for unemployed youth 5. Mobilize funding for immediate-impact projects to combat poverty and foster food security

III. Development poles				
		Commitments		
Priority actions	*Results and key benchmarks*	*Government*	*Other partners*	*Peacebuilding Commission*
3. Support the restructuring of communities and the revival of grass-roots community organizations	**1. Community organizations have greater capabilities for planning and managing the local development process** 1.1 A national policy for community development has been adopted 1.2 A development coordination committee has been established	1. Implement a national policy for participatory community development (first half 2010) 2. Create a development coordination committee (first half 2010)	1. Train volunteers to monitor integrated activities 2. Train associations in the management of credit cooperatives 3. Support the establishment of regional umbrella organizations to defend rural interests	1. Provide technical assistance to the government for establishing community organizations 2. Support grass-roots community organizations and assist civil society's efforts to strengthen them